

ADDRESS,
OF THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
No. 8.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The next vote message, which we shall analyze for the information of the people of Pennsylvania, will be that upon a bill, entitled "An act for the relief of certain contractors on the Western extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad."

The provisions contained in this bill were so manifestly unjust and obnoxious, that it is difficult to conceive, what real friend of the interests of the Commonwealth can withhold from Gov. PORTER, the need of approbation, for having refused to let them become a law. These provisions were nothing less, than to put THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS into the pockets of the contractors on the famous Gettysburg Railroad, in the shape of interest upon debts alleged to be due to them. The bill even went so far as to make liberal allowances of interest to those who had been already paid the amount found to be due to them, on a re-measurement of the work done. This was an entirely novel and unprecedented mode of adjusting the claims of this class of public creditors, and received for the first time in the history of Pennsylvania the sanction of legislative enactment. From the first day that Pennsylvania embarked in her system of internal improvements, no contractor upon any portion of those works, had ever been allowed any favoring in the shape of interest upon his claims, however long a time may have elapsed between the period of finishing the work and the payment of the claim. The principle INVARIABLY acted upon in all other cases, was, to allow no interest upon this species of claim, and the hundreds of contractors who have been engaged on the various other portions of public work, have never received such an allowance. Neither was this principle of adjustment, understood as it was by the contractors, to be the law of the contract, ever deemed generous by previous contractors. The terms and manner of payment were so well understood, that they uniformly ran the risk of delay, and agreed accordingly for such compensation as was just and reasonable? We venture to affirm, that since the commencement of the public works there has not been a single year, in which the state, in consequence of the exhaustion of appropriation, or other causes, was not constrained to withhold payment for a time from those to whom she was indebted, and yet they have never been paid a dollar in the shape of interest?

This principle, so firmly settled by the practice of years, was violated and set at naught by this bill, and a new one attempted to be introduced in its stead, of the most disastrous character. Had the Executive sanctioned this new fangled "retrenchment" of the federal legislature, the certain consequence would have been, that it would have INVITED to the public coffers a new host of creditors, each bearing in his own hand a demand for monies, of which he had never dreamed, until the provision of this bill reached his ears. Our state debt, already of such appalling magnitude, would have been DOUBLED by the new claims, and the treasury of the Commonwealth ENGULPHED in irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin. All this, however, has been happily frustrated by the fearless interposition of the VETO power, and the pockets of the people protected against such whole sale plunder.

The people will here be naturally led to inquire what were the peculiar merits of the creditors, which may have induced the federal majority in the legislature to constitute them such special FAVORITES, as to grant the boon of INTEREST upon their demands, while it has been UNJUSTLY WITHHELD from other contractors, whose claims were strictly identical. Why this unjustifiable discrimination between men standing on precisely the same footing? Why extend to the contractors on the Gettysburg road certain extra allowances, and withhold them from contractors presenting claims due for work done on the Erie extension, the North Branch canal, the Delaware division, the Columbia rail road, or any other portion of our state works? Can ingenuity itself conceive a single valid reason for the difference?—Would not this UNEQUAL mode of treating public creditors have reflected the utmost disgrace upon the Commonwealth in which we live—that Commonwealth whose reputation for justice, honesty, and fair dealing, legislators, above all other men, should feel it their duty to sustain?

If any difference whatever existed in the merits of these claims, it was rather against than in favor of the contractors upon this useless road.—They arose under the CALAMITOUS act of February 18, 1836, incorporating the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, the ninth section of which authorized the Canal Commissioners "to survey and locate the road in question, and to put not less than twenty nor more than thirty miles thereof under contract, the sum of \$2,000,000 being specifically appropriated to the work." The 12th section of the same deplorable act, expressly provides, that "the Canal Commissioners shall not be authorized to incur any debt, on the faith of the Commonwealth, IN ANY WAY OR MANNER BEYOND THE APPROPRIATION AFORESAID." Here the original act, authorizing the construction of this worse than useless road, expressly PROHIBITED the expenditure of any money upon it, beyond the specific appropriation. This express enactment, part of their ill-fated legislation, the federal majority in our last Legislature found no difficulty in VIOLATING, if it were by they could fill the purses of certain favorites!!

And because DAVID R. PORTER, in the character of a patriot and honest man, refused to become accessory to this double violation of law and justice, they have the effrontery to charge upon him an "abuse" of the veto power!!

Nor is this all. On the 9th day of December, 1837, an act passed both branches of the Legislature, appropriating \$45,000 towards the same road, to be applied in payment of work actually done prior to the 1st of January, (then ensuing) and directing the Canal Commissioners to give notice to

the contractors to SUSPEND their work upon said road, from and after the said first day of January.

This act was intended to become a law, and to take effect the 1st day of January, 1838, but owing to a miserable and paltry TRICK, played off by the then Executive, JOSEPH RITNER, doubtless at the instigation of Thaddeus Stevens, the act in question was not returned to the Legislature until after the 1st of January, by which means its operation was postponed for ONE YEAR, and the reasonable and just expectations of the Legislature were frustrated.

By the act of the 14th of April, 1838, the further sum of \$195,000 was appropriated to this rail road to be applied to the work already under contract, and the resolution which had previously passed the Legislature as aforesaid, was repealed. But by the 6th section of this act, it was provided, that "the Canal Commissioners shall not be authorized to incur any debt on the faith of the Commonwealth, in any way or manner, BEYOND THE APPROPRIATION aforesaid."

Instead, however, of stopping the work on the road, the moment the specific appropriations thereto were exhausted, the then federal Canal Commissioners, incurred heavy responsibilities beyond them, in violation of the previous legislative enactments, and it was not until Governor PORTER came into power, that the work upon the road was suspended, and the consequent drain upon the Treasury cut off. In accordance with his recommendations, the work was ordered to be suspended after the 1st of March, 1839, and a temporary loan of \$250,000 authorized, for the purpose of paying debts previously contracted.

A single glance at these several acts of Assembly must bring irresistible conviction to the mind of every one, that they did not invest the contractors on the Gettysburg rail road with claims to favor, superior to those of any other contractors. They were cognizant of the fact that the Legislature had ordered the work to be suspended, and that this decree met with almost universal favor from the people—they knew also, that the very act under which they continued to work on the road was intended to have taken effect on the 1st day of January, before, and that this intention was defeated by a contemptible ARTIFICE—they were also fully aware of the specific sums appropriated to the work, and that the Canal Commissioners were prohibited, by express law, from contracting any additional debt on the faith of the State beyond these sums, and that they were co-operating with those officers to employ an extraordinary force on the road, and to grant them EXTRA compensation—NEVER ENJOYED BY OTHER CONTRACTORS—and as unprecedented, as it would have been RUINOUS and UNJUST to the State!!

After this undeniable statement of FACTS, which will challenge contradiction, we again put the solemn question to the honest, industrious taxpayers of Pennsylvania—WHOSE CONDUCT DO YOU APPROVE? That of the federal members of the legislature, who were anxious to set the precedent for an unheard of species of FAVORITISM, in the disbursement of public monies, or that of DAVID R. PORTER, who wished all the creditors of the state placed upon an EQUALITY, and who by this single exercise of the Veto power, saved MILLIONS to the state? To your intelligence and patriotism we cheerfully submit it to decide, who was right, and who was wrong.

In our subsequent addresses, we purpose analyzing the several bank-bills passed by the federal legislature, and vetoed by our patriotic enlightened Executive. They will, we confidently predict, exhibit his conduct in the same glorious light, and give him additional claims to the gratitude and support of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian.

H. BEUHLER, Chairman.

Rail-road Investments.

An English paper notices the increase in value of rail road property which has taken place within six months past. Upon twenty lines of rail road improvements in Great Britain the increase in the value of the stock since December last has amounted in the aggregate to eight millions sterling. The shares in the Great Western railway since that period have risen £52 per share—that is from 10 below par to 42 premium, equal to £1,000,000 upon 25,000 original shares. The London and Birmingham shares have in like manner risen from 50 premium to 49 premium, equal to £1,250,000 upon the 25,000 original shares.

We find in the last number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, a very excellent periodical by the way,—that the profits on the principal rail roads in the United States for the last year have been not higher than 15 per cent. and not lower than 6 per cent.

The Utica and Schenectady road realized the first named dividend. The Utica and Syracuse road divided fourteen per cent. The Camden and Amboy rail road realized 13 1/4 per cent. The Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore rail road in 1839 divided 7 1/2 per cent.

From the statistics of rail road travelling in England it is ascertained that the danger of loss of life on an average rail road trip is about 1 to 4,000,000. There is perhaps no mode of travelling so safe upon the whole as rail road travelling. The statistics in this country as well as in England would no doubt show this.—Baltimore American.

BEHIND THE AGE.—The Parisian ladies, who lead the fashions of the world, are discountenancing not only tight lacing, but the use of corsets at all. So do not, it appears, some of our ladies. On Saturday last, in the Second street market, near Lombard street, in the midst of the "pressure," a lady fainted. She was carried into the open air, the usual restoratives had been applied without effect, when some one perceiving she had a very small waist, cut the lacing. After this, the lady revived. It is to be hoped that her children, if she has any, will be learned better.—Phild. Ledger.

The Mormons.

ARREST OF JO. SMITH.—By the annexed extract of a private letter from a highly respectable gentleman residing near the Mormon City, (Nauvoo,) it appears that the scenes which a few months since were enacted in Missouri, are in danger of being repeated in Iowa. There is a tract of 120,000 acres of beautiful land lying directly opposite the Mormon settlement on the Mississippi River. This tract was given to the Half Breeds of the Sac and Fox Nations by the United States, and has been purchased from them by the whites. Proceedings have been had in the Equity Court of Iowa to partition these lands, and Commissioners appointed by the Court to survey and divide them among the lawful claimants. Some months since, the title being then un-titled, Jo. Smith received a revelation from God to the effect that the Latter Day Saints should go in and possess this fair land, and enjoy the fruits thereof. Accordingly there are said to be now about 2000 of these people residing on said lands who claim by the highest possible title,—a title direct from the Creator; and they seem determined to set all human decrees at defiance. In addition to despoiling the lands of much valuable timber, they now forbid the commissioners and surveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a survey and partition. The arrest of their leader, it is to be hoped, will prevent the execution of their threat.

Extract of a Letter from the vicinity of Nauvoo. "The excitement on both sides of the river against the Mormons is increasing very fast. The conduct of Jo. Smith and the other leaders is such as no community of white men can tolerate. It is the entire absence of all moral and religious principle, that renders them so obnoxious to the Gentiles of all denominations, wherever they reside. "Jo. Smith was yesterday arrested, between Nauvoo and Quincy, by the authorities of Illinois, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. May justice be meted out to him for his villainy. "Martin Harris, who was one of the witnesses to the book of Mormon, and who has been for some time lecturing in Illinois against the Mormons, was found dead last week, having been shot through the head. He was no doubt murdered.—New York Jour. Com.

Wild Cat's Notion of a Warrior. On Wild Cat's interview with Major Pierce, at Fort Pierce, the other day, he saw an iron pot which he recognised as having once belonged to him. "You call yourself a warrior," said he, "and yet you took that pot from the old woman. If it had been a man, and taken in fair fight, it would have been your pot, but you frightened the squaw and captured the pot. That was not a warrior's act. I would as soon take baby linen from a picanniny, as a pot from a squaw. But I am a warrior, and I want my pot." The gallant Major could not stand the force of the argument, the pot was borne off, to gladden the old woman with the delights of sofy-ky.—St. Augustine News.

The following snake story is told in the Louisville Journal: A gentleman from Bardstown has told us a singular snake story. A wealthy farmer, named Field, near that place, went the other day to a sulphur spring upon his farm, where he found some of his neighbors, who pointed out to him a hole into which they had just sent a ground hog run. Mr. Field at once thrust his arm into the hole, and, seizing what he supposed to be the ground hog drew it out, when it proved to be a tremendous rattlesnake, having the very extraordinary twenty-one rattles. The neighbors, in alarm, retreated from the spot, but Mr. F. grasping the snake firmly in one hand and drawing a clasp-knife from his pocket with the other, and opening it with his teeth, cut off the head of the reptile, though not till he had been bitten in both hands. He resorted as soon as he could to the usual antidotes, which were effectual. Our informant saw him several days after the incident in good health.

The Inward Re-dressed.—A few days ago, a young and handsome lady, whose simple and almost wretched attire formed a wide contrast to her distinguished department, requested an interview with M. L., a Parisian Attorney. "Sir," said she, "I have come to implore your assistance—if you withhold it, death will be my only prospect. About two years ago I was made to marry M. de R., and brought him a dowry of 300,000; from that time since, I have been the most miserable being in the world. My husband, who is jealous, brutal, passionate, miserly, makes me endure every imaginable torment; for six months he has kept me confined in a room, of which he had the key, and where he alone had admittance, in order to bring me coarse and insufficient food. Yesterday evening I contrived to effect my escape; I have spent the night in wandering wherever chance might guide me, and have now come to you; with your assistance I shall certainly obtain a separation."

"All this is exceedingly serious," said M. L., and if your statement is correct, I make no doubt of success; the separation will certainly be pronounced."

"Ah! sir, I shall owe you more than my life; I must confide to you all my immediate troubles; I have no relations in Paris, and fled without taking any thing with me. Thanks to you, I shall certainly obtain a suitable provision from the tribunal, and permission to retire into some religious establishment until the proceedings are terminated; but not till then!"

"Until then, madam," replied M. L., "you may reside in my house; my wife will, I am sure, immediately place at your disposal any articles of dress you may require. Take confidence, and all will go well."

The attorney found himself overwhelmed with a torrent of thanks. On the same day, the innocent, unfortunate, and persecuted lady took up her abode in his house. She was furnished in abundance with all that was necessary to complete her toilet, linen, shawls, gowns, and even jewelry.

The following day the young lady decamped, with all the paraphernalia. Meanwhile the attorney, who having drawn up his declaration was desirous of obtaining further information, made inquiries with respect to M. de R., who, to his great surprise he learnt, was exceedingly rich, and had a young and handsome wife, but the latter, happy in the love and kind behaviour of her husband, had never dreamed of complaining of him.—En. paper.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, July 3, 1841.

Democratic Candidate for Governor, Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

See an advertisement in another column, of a proposed amendment to the new Constitution.

We refer our readers to a Bank Note List on our last page, which will be corrected weekly by Bicknell's Reporter.

We refer our readers to the address of the Central committee, published in this paper. It contains an able refutation of the charges alleged against Gov. Porter by the opposition party. We shall hereafter publish such extracts from the other addresses preceding it, that we may deem useful and interesting.

Graham's Magazine for July has been received. This periodical has greatly improved.

"S. N." of Baltimore, who has sent us some verses entitled "En Passant," is reminded that all communications to insure attention, must be post paid.

We perceive from our exchange papers along the valley of the Susquehanna, that the grain does not look so well as had been anticipated. The ravages of the fly in the wheat are too plainly perceptible to indulge in the hope of even an ordinary crop this season.

The Supervisor of the North Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, has given notice that the water will be drawn off from the Nanticoke Dam to Northumberland on that division, from the 12th to the 20th of July next, both days inclusive, for the purpose of general repairs.

"Did you hear our Serenade last night, or was you asleep?" Sarah and Ned, is it that you called those noisy brats of yours. Why sir, I could have heard them a mile.

The last Miners' Journal quotes the price of Wheat, at Pottsville, at 85 cents per bushel. Grain must be abundant in that neighborhood.

Twenty-Four dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire in Elmira, N. Y., on the 17th ult.

It is said that by applying water in which leeks have been soaked, the flies will be prevented from lighting on picture frames and paintings.

The remains of Gen. Harrison were removed on Saturday last, and are now on their way, in charge of his son John Scott Harrison, and a committee from Cincinnati, to his late residence at North Bend.

Mr. Adams among a number of Abolition petitions, presented one from Baltimore for his own expulsion from the house. He goes for the right of petition to the fullest extent.

Maj. General M-Comb, commander in chief of the U. S. Army, died recently at Washington. There will be some difficulty in filling his place. Generals Scott and Gaines were both applicants at the time General M-Comb was appointed. It had been the practice before to appoint the oldest. Their commissions bear the same date; hence the difficulty of deciding between them.

The next Member.

The time is now fast approaching when the county convention will meet for the purpose of nominating some suitable person for the legislature. It is all-important that the person selected should unite in himself the entire confidence and strength of the party. It will be seen by a communication in this paper, that John M-Kinney and Daniel Frymire of Turbut township have been recommended. They are both good democrats—honest and industrious farmers who would, doubtless, faithfully represent the interest of the people. We have also heard the names of the Hon. John Montgomery, David B. Montgomery and Stephen Glaze spoken of. There is plenty of good material in the party. It will be, however, for the convention to make the selection.

Newspaper Credit.

The Keystone complains, and not without reason, that injustice is frequently done them by editors of other papers, in taking extracts from that paper without the customary credit. We regret that the old and time honored practice of giving credit to whom credit is due, should be so frequently overlooked. It is but a few weeks since that we called the attention of a weekly paper in Philadelphia to an article for which they gave us no credit. They apologized as editors should do on such occasions, but the very next week were guilty of the same negligence, in extracting another article without credit to any one.

Quadruple Boston Notion.

The proprietors of this valuable paper will publish on the 15th of July, 1841, the largest sheet ever known. It will contain a printed surface of one hundred square feet. It will contain a sermon,

poem, novel, &c. entire. Price 25 cents for one copy, or \$30 per hundred.

War upon the Soap Locks.

It will be seen by the following extract of an order, issued by the Secretary of the Navy, that a war of extermination is to be carried into the camp of the soap locks. These doughty champions like Sampson of old, are to be shorn of their strength, and brought down to a common level with the rest of the human race. Whether or not they will shake the columns of the capitol about the ears of the Secretary, before they submit to the degrading operation, time must soon determine.

"No embroidery will hereafter be worn by captains or commanders in the Navy, and in several of the other grades changes are made in the dress. The same button is prescribed for all officers, and none other than blue or white pantaloons or vests are permitted to be worn by any officer in the Navy. When uniform is worn it must be the entire full dress or the entire undress, and uniform is ordered to be worn by all officers attached to vessels, navy yards, stations, the recruiting service or hospitals. Strict obedience to these orders is enjoined. The hair of all persons in the Navy is to be kept short; no part of the beard is to be worn long except whiskers, which shall not descend more than one inch below the tip of the ear, and then in a line toward the mouth."

Commented.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to recommend, through the columns of your paper, John M-Kinney of Turbut as a suitable candidate for the legislature. I would also add Daniel Frymire. If either of the above gentlemen were nominated, we are confident they would give entire satisfaction to MANY OF AUGUSTA.

Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies.

The following notice has been issued to the creditors of this corporation, from the President and Managers, on the subject of the obligations of the company in which they say "that after every effort to procure funds for the discharge of the current obligations of the companies, they have found it to be impracticable, unless at rates that would be ruinous. This sacrifice they do not feel justified in making."

And going into the nature of these obligations, &c., they make the following proposition for funding them.

"The undersigned therefore propose to fund the notes and debts (including the Tide Water Canal small notes) in the bonds of the company, bearing six per cent interest per annum, payable semi annually and redeemable in five years—each creditor to receive at the rate of \$110 in bonds for every \$100 of his claims. And they trust that the character of the securities offered and their undoubted value, as soon as a more regular state of things shall be made to prevail in the money market, will induce the creditors to act unhesitatingly upon the proposition. For the purpose of carrying into execution this proposition, bonds will be prepared and lodged with Thomas B. Rutter, Esq., of the Farmer's and Planter's Bank, in the city of Baltimore, and at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, where note holders can make the exchange when it may suit their convenience.

Or, as an alternative, the undersigned offer the post notes of the Company, (in form similar to those heretofore used) at two years, with six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of \$104 for \$100.

The great object has been to complete the Canal, and the undersigned never doubted that it would, when completed, furnish an abundant security for its cost. The Canal is completed—so far as the main line is concerned—and is in fine navigable order. It is a work of incalculable value to the country, and must from the great channel of trade from and to the North and West, especially of the heavy and bulky articles."

JAMES HEPBURN, Pres., JACOB H. HALDEMAN, SIMON CAMERON, ISAAC LEA, WM. G. HARRISON, JOHN C. BOYD, WM. BOSE, JOS. TODHUNTER, H. BOYLE, JOHN McKIN, Jr.

The American Navy.

Mr. Buckingham, the traveller, has the following paragraph relating to the American Navy:

"The American Navy comprises at present, 1 three-decker of 120 guns, the Pennsylvania, built at Philadelphia, and said to be the largest ship in the world, capable of mounting 150 guns, though rated at only 420, and probably carrying no more at present; 11 two-deckers rated at 74's, though capable of carrying from 80 to 90 guns each; 18 frigates, of 64, 44, and 36 guns respectively; 16 sloops of 24 and 18 guns each; and 10 schooners, of 12 and 10 guns each—making altogether only 56 vessels of every class; and yet as small as it is in the number of its ships its sufficiency is so great, and the skill of its officers and seamen so conspicuous, that it is superior in actual force to any other Navy in the world, except that of Great Britain, and would not shrink, single-handed, from a contest with it, gun for gun, and man for man, with a probability of being victor."

It is believed by gentlemen possessing extensive means of information on the subject, that if the state government shall be able to obtain the funds authorized to be raised, by the last legislature, for the purpose of paying for the work already done on the public improvements, the contractors and others, on some of the lines at least, will go on with their labor, and rely on the next legislature for compensation. On some points—the North Branch Canal for instance—the work is so near its completion, that it is a subject of sincere regret to all interested in it, that the Commonwealth was compelled, from dire necessity, to pause for a season, and the hope is still entertained by them, that some means will yet be devised to carry it on to completion.

Fatal and Destructive Fire.

This morning, a little before 2 o'clock, the large wholesale grocery store of Mulford & Alter, on the north side of Market street, above Sixth, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread very rapidly, there being a large quantity of liquor and combustible goods stored in the building, and notwithstanding the prompt arrival and active exertions of the firemen, the store, with almost its entire contents, was destroyed—the fire having been first communicated in the lower story rendering it impossible to remove any large amount of property. The store next adjoining on the west, at present unoccupied, was also destroyed. These stores were very large, extending through to St. James st. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Messrs. Mulford & Alter are insured for 24,000 dollars, which is thought to be ample to cover their loss; their books and papers, in the counting room which is fire proof, remained safe.

We regret, in addition to this loss of property, to record a loss of life, caused by the falling of the front eave—a massive piece of marble—of the store of Messrs. Mulford & Alter. Geo. Eisenbrey, a young gentleman in the employ of Cave & Schaeffer, Druggists, a member of the Phoenix Hose Company, was killed, Francis Thomas, belonging to the same company, had an arm broken, and was otherwise badly injured, and Thomas Hale belonging to the Resolution Hose Company, was slightly hurt. They were on a ladder at the time attempting to introduce an attachment of hose into one of the upper windows.—Phild. Nat. Gazette.

Referring to the loss of life which occurred at this fire, the North American says—

The interior of the building was in full blaze and the dense volumes of smoke, with an occasional glare of flame, alternately darkened and lit up the heavens. The floors of the building were constantly giving way, and it was by no means certain that the walls would not fall outward. At this crisis, a ladder was placed against the building, and a fireman was seen ascending it high up as the third story.

While calling upon those below him to pass up the pipe, which he was intending to direct into the window, the stone cornice, which projected some distance, fell with a terrific crash. Young Eisenbrey, who was near the bottom of the ladder, was instantly crushed. The ladder was broken and Thomas was seen by the spectators to fall over backwards from near the third story. They were both immediately taken up and carried into the Market, where Eisenbrey expired. Thomas fortunately escaped with only a broken arm and some other slight injuries.

Mammoth Iron Works.

The second Anthracite Furnace of the Mammoth Twins, at this place, belonging to Messrs. Biddle, Chambers & Co. was successfully blown in on Saturday morning last, about 11 o'clock, under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Trego. She is of the same dimensions as the other, the stack being 37 feet high and 37 feet square at the base, and 12 feet across the bushes—and she continues to work well, yielding No. 1, the finest grey metal, which judges pronounce to be equal if not superior to the best iron ever manufactured at a charcoal furnace. The public at large and particularly the citizens of our own State, are greatly indebted to the energy and enterprise with which the proprietors have endeavored and succeeded to place the Anthracite Iron business on a solid and permanent foundation in this country. No one can foretell the many and substantial benefits which the whole State of Pennsylvania and particularly this neighborhood, must and will eventually derive from this great and successful experiment of manufacturing iron with Anthracite. The iron and coal regions in England are the most populous, wealthy and prosperous, and why should it be otherwise here!—Danville Intel.

Grain Shovels.

Amongst the costly and valuable improvements recently made in Danville, Messrs. STRAUP & EVERETT'S Shop and Machinery for the manufacture of Scoop Shovels, is novel and interesting here, will be useful to the region, and we hope may prove a source of profit to the enterprising, industrious, and meritorious proprietors. Some of these shovels are now finished, and ready for the market, and we have no doubt but they will bear the test of use better than any shovel heretofore sold in this region of country.—Danville Democrat.

The Pardoning Power.

Loud and deep have been the reflections cast by the federal party upon Governor PORTER, for what is falsely and maliciously termed his "abuse of the pardoning power." Like all the other flimsy charges against Gov. PORTER, we can likewise assure the public, that there is not an earthly reason for the imputation, and that his conduct in this respect, as in every other, will bear the test of the most rigid scrutiny. GOVERNOR PORTER DURING HIS OFFICIAL CAREER HAS GRANTED FEWER PARDONS, THAN HAVE BEEN GRANTED IN THE SAME TIME BY ANY EXECUTIVE THAT HAS EVER PRECEDED HIM! He has granted no kind of pardon, which has not been REPEATEDLY GRANTED BEFORE! These assertions, we are instructed to say, will be repeated undeniably apparent by a subsequent address of the Democratic Central Committee, who have the STRONG FACTS in their possession, and will in due season spread them before the public.—Yocoma.

Bank of the United States.

The present officers of this Institution have given formal notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature, for certain amendments and alterations in their charter, by changing the name and style of the Corporation and body politic, and of the location thereof, and by reducing the amount of its capital, and for such other alterations and amendments as may be deemed advisable, all of which will be set forth in their memorial. That the name and style of the said Corporation shall be "the State Bank of Pennsylvania," to be located in the city of Philadelphia, and that its capital shall be reduced to a sum not exceeding Fourteen Millions of Dollars.

Bull. American.